Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 76 of Vol. V.] TUESDAY, March 11, 1794. [Whole No. 534.]

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(an American bottom)
John Moore, Maſter;

Is a ſtout good veſſel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. She may be ſeen at Vine-ſtreet wharf, and the terms made known by application to

Wharton & Lewis.

Feb. 22, 1794. dtf

For Amſterdam,

The new faſt-ſailing, copper-bottomed SHIP
ADRIANA,
K. Fitzpatrick, Maſter.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut ſtreet wharf, or to

THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Paſſengers will be landed in England if required.

March 6, 1794. dtf

For Frederickſburgh and Falmouth,
(Rappahannock River, Virginia)
THE SCHOONER

Friendſhip,
Henry Macnamara, Maſter

Will ſail on Saturday next. For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board, at John Waln's Wharf, or to

Emanuel Walker.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,
VIRGINIA TOBACCO, FLOUR, WHEAT, and GINSENG.

March 5. 3twff

Juſt Imported,

In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amſterdam, and now landing on Walnut-ſtreet wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glaſs Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various ſizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, ſquare and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—ſhould application be made within a few days; otherwiſe ſhe will take freight for Amſterdam.

March 1, 1794. d—tf

Juſt Imported,

In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Crandon*, from St. Peterſburg in Ruſſia,
And now landing at South-ſtreet Wharf, viz.

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.

AND FOR SALE BY
John Donnaldſon,
No. 22, Walnut-ſtreet.

March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

WHEREAS an alias ſubpœna has iſſued out of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth, at the ſuit of MARGARET EVANS, upon a petition preferred by the ſaid MARGARET, praying for a Divorce from the bonds of Matrimony, entered into with ROBERT EVANS. This is to give notice to the ſaid ROBERT, that he be and appear at the ſaid Supreme Court, to be held at the City of Philadelphia on Monday the ſeventh day of April next, at the State-Houſe in the ſaid City, to anſwer the matters alledged in the ſaid petition.

WM. CHAPMAN,
Sheriff of Bucks County.

March 5, 1794. *12w4w

To Robert Evans.

WANTED,
A Man Servant,

Who is acquainted with the common duties about a houſe. None need apply but ſuch as can be well recommended.

Enquire of the Printer.

March 4. dtf

A Slitter of Iron
WANTED.

A MAN well ſkilled in rolling and ſlitting Iron into Sheets, may have good encouragement by calling on the Printer. *Feb.* 27. eop4t

Excellent CLARET,

In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,

A few caſes Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,

FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front-ſtreet.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

Mordecai Lewis,

Has for Sale at his Store, No. 25, Dock-Street:—

A few Bales of Ruſſia Sheetings,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs in Boxes,
A bale of low-priced Cotton Handkerchiefs,
A Quantity of Souchong Tea, Hyſon and Tonkay, ditto.
Holland Gin in Caſes,
A Quantity of Brimſtone,
With a Variety of other Goods.

Feb. 20. 3taw6w

Exhibition of Artificial
Chineſe Fire-Works,

Without powder, ſmell, or ſmoke.

MR. STUVER returns his ſincere thanks to the public for the great encouragement he has met with, and has the honor to inform them, that his exhibition will be continued every evening (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock, in Cherry-Alley, the firſt door weſt of Fourth-ſtreet. Tickets for grown perſons 11d. and for children 6d.

Select parties conſiſting of ten or more perſons will be admitted from 8 o'clock until 10, notice being given the afternoon previous to the exhibition. Tickets one quarter dollar.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA.

March 4. *4t

TREASURY of PENNSYLVANIA,
February 14, 1794.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the Commonwealth, for monies borrowed of the Truſtees of the Loan Office, eſtabliſhed per act of the 4th of April, 1785, that the time is expired when the laſt payment ſhould have been made, and every juſtifiable indulgence having been granted, That unleſs they come forward and pay off their reſpective balances on or before the firſt day of April next, precepts will iſſue againſt all delinquents without regard to perſons or circumſtances. All former and exiſting ſheriffs, who have money in their hands belonging to ſaid Office, are requeſted to bring it to me on or before the above period, otherwiſe I ſhall be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of proſecuting them without diſtinction.

CHRISTIAN FEBIGER.

P. S. The Printers throughout the State are requeſted to inſert the above in their papers for the information of their fellow-citizens. d

TO BE SOLD,
Agreeably to the laſt Will of DEBORAH MORRIS, deceaſed,

The Houſe N°. 245,
AND
Lot of Ground

On which it ſtands, wherein JAMES BIDDLE now lives, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, near Sixth-ſtreet.

THE Houſe being 18 feet 10 inches in Front on Market-ſtreet, and the Lot 117 feet deep. The whole will be ſold ſubject to a ground rent of twelve pounds per annum, payable to the contributors to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, and their ſucceſſors forever. For terms apply to

SAMUEL COATES,
JONATHAN JONES,
ANTHONY W. MORRIS,
SAMUEL POWELL GRIFFITHS,
Surviving Executors of
Deborah Morris, dec'd.

March 1, 1794. *eop 3w

For Sale by the Subſcribers,
MUSCOVADO Sugar in hhds. & bbls.
Hyſon and Souchong Teas.
Sherry Wines, of ſuperior quality, in pipes and quarter caſks.
Spaniſh Indigo.
Boſton Beef, in barrels.
And a ſmall invoice of Muſlins.

NALBRO' & JOHN FRAZIER,
No. 164, South Front-ſtreet.

March 8. ſmw4w

Writing
ON SIGN-BOARDS, JAPANN'D PLATES, &c.

Done in the moſt elegant manner, and after the firſt maſters; likewiſe,

Fire Buckets

Painted and finiſhed at the ſhorteſt notice, by

GEORGE RUTTER,
In Norris's Court, back of the New Library, between Cheſnut and Walnut, Fourth and Fifth ſtreets.

March 4. dtf

☞ *This Gazette ſhall be enlarged, as it receives encouragement—The Subſcription encreaſes daily—Advertiſing Favors are ſolicited—Theſe conſtitute an eſſential Item in diminiſhing the Debit ſide of the Account.*

NEW-YORK, March 8.

TOWN-MEETING.

The Citizens of New-York having aſſembled yeſterday, in the large room of the Federal-Hall, purſuant to their adjournment of Thurſday, 27th ult. to diſcuſs the reſolutions reported by their committee, took them into conſideration; and the ſame being read, and afterwards conſidered ſeparately, and diſcuſſed, were *unanimouſly* agreed to, and applauded with repeated cheers. The Hall, notwithſtanding the very ſtormy weather, was remarkably crouded, and contained on a moderate eſtimate, 2000 citizens.

The unanimity and moderation that prevailed, afforded the higheſt ſatisfaction to every friend to order; while the firm, but decent ſpirit of the reſolutions, can give no offence to any, but thoſe whoſe approbation freemen are not ſolicitous to obtain. The citizens reſolved that their thanks ſhould be preſented to their committee, and then departed with the greateſt order and decorum.

[Here follow the Reſolutions.]

Reſolved, That ſovereign and independent nations, in caſe of war exiſting between neighbouring or foreign powers, have a right to declare their determination to preſerve a ſtrict neutrality towards the reſpective nations at war: that the fulfilment of treaties exiſting between either of the belligerent powers, and the neutral nation, publiſhed and declared previous to the exiſtence of the cauſe of war, ought not to be conſtrued as a breach of that neutrality, which they declare themſelves determined to obſerve; and conſequently, that the United States of America, as a free, ſovereign, and independent power, have a right, founded upon the law of nations, to declare and preſerve their neutrality, at the ſame time that they fulfill, with juſtice and integrity, previouſly exiſting treaties.

Reſolved, That when either of the belligerent powers interrupt ſuch neutrality, ſo declared and perſiſted in, by committing ſpoliation and depredation upon the property of ſuch neutral nations or its citizens, they are guilty of a violent infraction of the laws of nations, and an unjuſt exerciſe of their power; and therefore, the capture for prize or condemnation of the veſſels and cargoes of the citizens of theſe United States, not concerned in a contraband trade, by either of the belligerent powers or their ſubjects, is unjuſtifiable, and an infringement on thoſe privileges, which the citizens of an independent and neutral nation have a right to exerciſe and enjoy.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that it is the duty of belligerent nations to leſſen the horrors of war, and mitigate diſtreſs, not only by permitting neutral nations to remain in tranquility, but to protect all their lawful commerce and navigation; when therefore, they multiply the evils of war without neceſſity, & wantonly and in a piratical manner harraſs the perſons, or make prize of the property of nations or their citizens who are at peace, and declare their intentions to remain ſo, they violate the laws of nations the obligations of juſtice, of nature, and of reaſon.

Reſolved, That the making of veſſels or cargoes, the property of neutral nations or their citizens prize, or forcibly detaining the ſame, to the damage and loſs of the owners, not being contraband, is unjuſt, and that full compenſation and reſtitution is due from the belligerent power ſo treſpaſſing, to the party injured, and to the nation thus inſulted, and ought to be demanded of right, and if refuſed, that the neutral nation thus ſituated, is juſtifiable by the laws of nature and of nations to ſeek reſtitution, in any mode the moſt likely to obtain redreſs.

Reſolved, That the conduct of Great Britain ſince the treaty of peace with the United States of America, has not been conformable to the true intent and meaning of that treaty; but on the contrary, by withholding the poſts on our north-weſtern frontier, and keeping up a military eſtabliſhment within our territory, the government of Great Britain has violated their national faith, and uſurped the rights of our people; that the non-fulfilment of this part of the treaty, on the part of Great Britain, occaſions very ſerious inconvenience to our country and government, particularly as ſuch conduct has a tendency to keep alive the hoſtile ſpirit of the ſavages, and impedes thoſe meaſures, which would produce on the part of our government, peace and tranquility to our frontiers.

Reſolved, That as far as the government of the United States have purſued meaſures to effect the fulfilment of exiſting treaty—to preſerve its neutrality—and to obtain a reſtitution of property to its plundered citizens, it is entitled to the warmeſt approbation of the people. But that the delays which have been experienced in procuring relief from the evils complained of; however unavoidable on the part of government; have been productive of great diſtreſs to the people; and that every day that paſſes finds us leſs prepared for deciſive operations, becauſe every day diſcovers a new ſacrifice to foreign rapacity; and perhaps when forced to the laſt means of redreſs, we ſhall be found without ſhips, without ſeamen, and be the poverty attendant on a ruined trade.

Reſolved, That in the progreſs of the important queſtions which at preſent engage the attention of the Executive and Legiſlative Branches of the government of the United States, it ſhould to them appear expedient to place the ports and harbors of our country in a reſpectable ſtate of defence, capable of placing us as a nation, above the fear of injury, or the apprehenſions of inſult; or to make any military or marine arrangements, which the exigency of affairs may require—That the citizens of New-York, jealous for the honor, and willing to ſupport the dignity of their country and government, will cheerfully ſubmit to any tax (if the preſent revenues of their country are incompetent) which in the wiſdom of their repreſentatives may appear neceſſary to defray the expence attending the ſupport of our independence as a nation, the honor of our flag, and the dignity of our country and government.

Reſolved, That the chairman of this meeting be directed to ſend to Mr. John Watts, the repreſentative of the city and county in Congreſs, the aforegoing reſolutions, in which the ſenſe of his conſtituents in this meeting is expreſſed.

Congreſs of the United States.

IN SENATE,

[CONTINUED.]

And ſubjoined is the ſtatement of facts exhibited by Mr. Gallatin, and agreed to between him and the counſel for the petitioners, as mentioned the 20th inſtant.

Albert Gallatin was born at Geneva on the 29th day of January, 1761.—He left that place for the United States in April or May 1780, arrived in Boſton (Maſſachuſetts) on the 14th-15th July of the ſame year, and has ever ſince reſided within the United States. In October, 1780, he removed from Boſton to Machias in the Province of Maine, in which place and its neighborhood he reſided one year and commenced a ſettlement on a tract of vacant land. During that time, he furniſhed out of his own funds, ſupplies (amounting in value to more than ſixty pounds Maſſachuſetts currency to Col. John Allen (who was the commanding officer ſtationed there and alſo ſuperintendant of Indian affairs for the eaſtern department) for the uſe of the American troops,& on ſeveral occaſions acted as a volunteer under the ſame officer's command. For the ſaid ſupplies, he received one year after, a warrant on the Treaſury of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, which he ſold at a conſiderable depreciation. In October, 1781, he returned to Boſton; and in the ſpring of 1782, was, by a vote of the corporation of the univerſity of Cambridge (otherwiſe called Harvard College) choſen inſtructor of the French language of the ſaid univerſity, By the ſame vote he was allowed a room in the college, the privilege of the commons at the tutors' table, the uſe of the library, and alſo the right of having his pay (which depended on the voluntary ſubſcription and attendance of the ſtudents) collected by the ſteward of the inſtitution together with the other charges againſt the ſtudents for board and education. Thoſe terms he accepted, and remained in that ſtation for the term of one year. In July, 1783, he removed to Pennſylvania, and in November of the ſame year proceeded to Virginia, in which ſtate he had purchaſed more than 1000 acres of land (and amounting to more than one hundred pounds Virginia currency in value) ſome time between July and November, 1783. Between this laſt mentioned period and the month of October, 1785, he purchaſed other lands in the ſaid ſtate to a very large amount, and in the ſaid laſt mentioned month he took an oath of allegiance to the ſaid ſtate—In December 1785, he purchaſed the plantation in Fayette country in Pennſylvania on which he has lived ever ſince. In October, 1789, he was elected member of the Convention to amend the Conſtitution of Pennſylvania, and in October, 1790, 1791, and 1792, he was elected member of the Legiſlature of the ſame ſtate. On the 28th February, 1793, he was choſen Senator to repreſent the ſaid ſtate in the Senate of the United States and took his ſeat in December following.

The Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday morning.

Monday, March 3.

The communications referred to in the meſſage of the Preſident of the United States of the 26th February, were in part read.

On motion,

Ordered, That the further reading of them at this time be poſtponed.

The following written meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States by Mr. Dandridge his Secretary.

United States 3d March, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I tranſmit to you, an extract from a letter of Mr. Short, relative to our affairs with Spain; and copies of two letters from our Miniſter at Liſbon, with their encloſures, containing intelligence from Algiers—The whole of theſe communications are made in confidence, except the paſſage in Mr. Short's letter, which reſpects the Spaniſh convoy.

G. WASHINGTON.

The meſſage and papers therein referred to, were read.

Ordered, That they lie for conſideration.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States by Mr. Dandridge his Secretary.

"Mr. Preſident—The Preſident of the United States hath this day approved and ſigned the act entitled, "An act in alteration of the act eſtabliſhing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States."

Ordered, That the Secretary communicate this notification to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

The Vice-Preſident laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary for the Department of Treaſury, tranſmitting reports on the petitions of Barent I. Staars, and of Eliſha Bennet, which were ſeverally read.

Ordered, That they lie for conſideration.

The petition of Peter Trezevant, of the State of South-Carolina, was read, praying compenſation for certain goods bought of Robert Farquhar, and ſtated to be for the uſe of the United States, tho' purchaſed by order and appropriated to the more immediate uſe of the ſtate of Georgia.

Ordered, That this petition lie on the table.

Mr. Cabot reported from the committee to whom was referred the bill, ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled, "an act for the remiſſion of the duties ariſing on the tonnage of ſundry French veſſels which have taken refuge in the ports of the United States," that this bill paſs the Senate; and the bill was read the ſecond time.

On motion,

Ordered, That the rule be diſpenſed with, and that this bill now have the third reading.

Reſolved, That this bill paſs.

Ordered, That the Secretary acquaint the Houſe of Repreſentatives with the concurrence of the Senate in this bill.

The Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock to morrow morning.

Tueſday, March 4th, 1794.

The Senate reſumed the reading of the communications referred to in the meſſage of the Preſident of the United States, of the 26th of February, and after progreſs, the further reading thereof was poſtponed.

Mr. Martin from the committee appointed the 22d of February, to conſider the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury reſpectivg a light houſe on Cape Hatteras, reported "a bill to erect a light houſe on the head land, and Cape of Hatteras; and a lighted beacon on Occacock Iſland in the State of North Carolina," which was read the firſt time.

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the ſecond reading.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to morrow morning.

Wedneſday, March 5th, 1794.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Beckley, their Clerk:

"Mr. Preſident—the Houſe of Repreſentatives have paſſed the reſolution ſent from the Senate for concurrence, propoſing to the ſeveral States an amendment to the conſtitution of the United States, reſpecting the judicial power."

"They have paſſed a bill, entitled "an act authorizing a loan of one million of dollars," in which they deſire the concurrence of the Senate." And he withdrew.

The following written meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Dandridge, his Secretary:—

United States, 5th March, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

"THE Secretary of State, having reported to me upon the ſeveral complaints which have been lodged in his office, againſt the vexations and ſpoliations on our commerce, ſince the commencement of the European war: I tranſmit to you a copy of his ſtatement, together with the documents upon which it is founded.

G. WASHINGTON.

The meſſage and papers therein referred to, were read.

Ordered, That they lie for conſideration.

The Senate reſumed the reading of the communications referred to in the meſſage of the Preſident of the United States, of the 26th of February laſt.

Ordered, That they lie for conſideration.

The bill ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled, "an act authorizing a loan of one million of dollars," was read the firſt time.

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the ſecond reading.

The bill to erect a light houſe on the head land, and Cape of Hatteras, and a lighted beacon on Occacock Iſland in the State of North Carolina, was read the ſecond time.

Ordered, That Monday next be aſſigned for the further conſideration of this bill.

After the conſideration of the executive buſineſs,

The Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock to morrow morning.

Thurſday, March 6th, 1794.

Mr. Cabot, from the committee to whom was referred the bill, ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled, an act "making appropriations for the ſupport of government, for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety four," reported amendments, which were read and adopted.

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the third reading.

The bill ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled "an act authorizing a loan of one million of dollars," was read the ſecond time.

On motion,

Ordered, That this bill be referred to Mr. Butler, Mr. Cabot, and Mr. Hawkins to conſider and report thereon to the Senate.

After the conſideration of the executive buſineſs,

The Senate adjourned until 11 o'lock to morrow morning.

CONGRESS.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Monday, March 10.

(Continued.)

Mr. Parker preſented the reſolutions of ſeveral Towns and Counties, in the State of Virginia, relative to the meaſures now pending before Congreſs reſpecting Commerce—the general import of which were in favor of the principles contained in Mr. Madiſon's Reſolutions—theſe were read and laid on the Table.

The bill providing for fortifying the ports and harbors of the United States was reported, read twice, and committed for tomorrow.

The bill providing a naval armament for the protection of the commeree of the United States, was brought in engroſſed and read.

A motion was made to recommit it to the committee of the whole houſe.

This motion was principally ſupported on the ground of the ſelect committee's having deviated from the report of the committee of the whole—which report connected the ways and means of defraying the expence of the armament with the details of the armament, whereas the bill contains no ſuch eſtimate—for the ſake therefore of order and regularity in conducting the public buſineſs it was ſaid, it is proper to agree to the motion—It was further obſerved, that no injury could poſſibly reſult from a ſhort delay, equal to what would be the conſequence of ſanctioning ſuch a flagrant deviation on the part of the ſelect committee from the eſtabliſhed rules of the houſe—That it was quite a new thing to drive a buſineſs of ſuch magnitude with ſuch impetuoſity thro' the houſe.

In oppoſition to the motion it was ironically obſerved, that as the carrying trade, and the trade to the mediterranean were of ſo triſling importance, it was really ſurprizing that the buſineſs of providing a protection for the commerce of this country, expoſed at this moment to the depredation of the Algerines, ſhould be hurried with ſo much impetuoſity, thro' the houſe—three months have already elapſed, great part of which this ſubject has been under conſideration—to ſteer clear therefore of impetuoſity in conducting the buſineſs, three months more ought to be ſuffered to paſs before any thing is done—

With reſpect to the conduct of the ſelect committee it was ſaid that in the firſt diſcuſſion of the ſubject the report was objected to on account of the ways and means being connected with it—to remove this objection the bill was reported in the form before the houſe.

The motion being put for recommitting—it paſſed in the negative, 48 to 41.

The houſe then proceeded to fill up the blanks—In the courſe of filling up the blanks, the oppoſition to the bill was revived on old and new grounds—the firſt were, on account of its incompetency to the object—conſidering the reſources of the Algerines—and the ſuperior policy of having recourſe to negociation, and purchaſe of a peace—the new ground was derived from recent confidential communications, from which it was inferred that the eligibility of the mode of procuring a peace by purchaſe was greatly ſtrengthened—From this view of the ſubject, a tranſition was made to the ſubject of navies generally—in which the bad conſequences connected with their eſtabliſhment were depicted in animated terms—The blanks were at length all filled, and on the queſtion ſhall the bill paſs?—the yeas and nays were as follow:

AYES.

Meſſrs. Ames, Beatty, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourn, Cadwallader, Cobb, Coffin, Coit, Dearborn, Dent, Dexter, Fitzſimons, Foſter, Gilbert, Gilman, Glen, Goodhue, Gordon, Griffin, Hancock, Hillhouſe, Hindman, Holten, Kittera, Learned, Lee, Lyman, Malbone, P. Muhlenberg, Murray, Parker, Scot, Sedgwick, J. Smith, S. Smith, W. Smith, Sprigg, Swift, Talbot, Thatcher, Tracy, Trumbull, Van Alen, Van Gaaſbeck, P. Wadſworth, J. Wadſworth, Ward, Watts, Winn—50.

NOES.

Meſſrs. Bailey, Baldwin, Blount, Carnes, Chriſtie, Claiborne, Coles, Findley, Giles, Gilleſpie, Greenup, Grove, Harriſon, Heath, Heiſter, Hunter, Irwine, Locke, Macon, Madiſon, M'Dowell, Mebane, Montgomery, Moore, Nevil, New, Nicholas, Niles, Page, Preſton, Smiley, I. Smith, Treadwell, Van Cortlandt, Venable, Walker, Williams, Wingate, Winſton—39.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, March 7.

Copy of a letter from Captain Obrien, to James Simpſon, Eſq. at Gibralter, dated Algiers, the 28th November, 9th captivity.

Dear friend,

Your letter of the 12th inſtant, I received the 25th. It is a long period ſince I heard from you; but hope you will be this way ſhortly from Toulon.

The Algerines, in their October expedition, captured 10 ſail of American veſſels; 9 of them have ſafely arrived. The crews of thoſe 10 veſſels, amounting to 102 men, are at preſent in Algiers, experiencing what we have ſuffered for upwards of 8 years.—I have repeatedly, for theſe five years paſt, forewarned the United States of the impending danger; for the Portugeuſe have been trying a long time to effect a peace with Algiers;—but the Americans in general would put but little confidence in the aſſertions of a poor victim captive; but they now find that they contained the truth.

On the 11th inſtant, Mr. Humphreys, the ambaſſador for Algiers, ſent hither a courier to obtain the Dey's permiſſion to come hither in order to make a peace. The Dey anſwered, that he would not receive him, either to make peace or redeem the American ſlaves—that he had been ſoliciting the Americans to come and make a peace with this regency for three years paſt, and they had treated his propoſitions with neglect and indifference; and that ſince he had made a truce with the Dutch and Portugueſe, and captured 10 ſail of Americans, and like to take many more, he could not and would not make peace with them: That he had made the truce with Portugal for the purpoſe of capturing American veſſels, and could not therefore be at peace with all the nations. The courier returned to Mr. Humphreys at Alicante with the Dey's reply—but we have heard nothing more ſince.

The terms preſcribed by the Dey for the relief of the Portuguese, is as follows:—1,200,000 Mexican dollars for the treaſury; 600,000 dollars for the Dey's voice and the great officers of the regency, ambaſſadorial and conſular preſents—equal to what Spain gave; and the redemption of 75 Portugueſe captains at 2000 dollars each. On the 7th inſtant, the Portugueſe frigate ſailed from Algiers for Liſbon with the Dey's propoſitions.

The day following, the Dey called for Captain Logie, and deſired he would immediately write to Portugal, and inform that he demanded for his family and friends 600,000 dollars in addition to the terms above expreſſed.

The Algerine politicians are of opinion that Portugal will not agree to the Dey's demands; but, ſir, I think they will, as they wiſh to extend their commerce, and well know the difficulty of blocking up the Streights, and the vaſt ſums they expend in keeping up the fleets againſt the Barbary ſtates.

I encloſe to your care the letters of the Captains, who deſire me to thank you for your kind offer. I alſo ſend you a liſt, as correct as my ſituation will admit of. Pleaſe to make this public. A camp on

the Miſſiſippi would make Spain do much in this quarter.

Your obedient ſervant,
O'BRIEN.

James Simpſon, Eſq.

American ſhips left at Carthagena, by the brig Morning Star, James Neil.

The ſhip Mary, of Philadelphia, Captain Henry Stevens, brig Maryann, of New-York, Captain Ebenezer Roſſeter; ſhip Friendſhip, of Baltimore, Captain Smith; the two former expected to ſail under convoy of a Portugueſe frigate that lay at Carthagena, going down to Gibraltar, and were all ready for ſea; waiting only for the motion of the frigate: The latter had two-thirds of her cargo on board, not being diſcharged, having performed a quarantine of 20 days; but expected to be ready for ſea by the latter end of January; and if there was no proſpect of getting a convoy, the Captain was determined to run it down the firſt gale of Eaſterly wind.

The Captain further informs, that there is no conſul eſtabliſhed at Carthagena by Congreſs; notwithſtanding which they did not want for a ſincere friend, whom they found in Mr. Heary Hawſon, merchant of Carthagena—he tranſacted all their buſineſs in the beſt manner; made out their memorial and forwarded it to Court, took the utmoſt pains to obtain information concerning the Algerine corſairs; and, in ſhort, conferred on them every civility in his power. The four Captains who were there at that time, declare they never experienced ſo much friendſhip from any man, and without the proſpect of intereſt or hope of reward. We hope that Congreſs and the reſt of our countrymen, will take this into conſideration; as meeting with ſo valuable a friend in ſuch a critical time, muſt be a ſufficient recommendation to Congreſs to appoint him conſul there, ſhould our commerce extend that way. We can aſſure them, that it would be much to the intereſt of thoſe who go there, he being a man univerſally reſpected, and able to tranſact buſineſs in the beſt manner, which is frequently found to be a difficulty in this county.

Stevens, Neil, Roſſeter, Smith, } Captains

Further particulars of the re-capture of TOULON.

On the 13th of December ſome deſerters from the French camp inveſting Toulon, entered that place, and gave information that a general aſſault was ſhortly intended on all the out poſts. The beſieged made preparations to receive them. On the night of the 16th, at half paſt 11 o'clock, the attack commenced; but was principally directed againſt the Grand Camp, or fort which commands the harbour. After very great carnage on both ſides, the aſſailants became maſters of it next morning about 8 o'clock, taking ſome priſoners. On this diſaſter a council was called, who concluded to evacuate the place, and to carry away as many of the Royaliſts as they poſſibly could. Theſe determinations being taken, the arſenal was burnt down. On the 18th, the embarkation commenced; but ſo great was their precipitation, that tho' the Britiſh ſaved their effects, except ſome pieces of cannon, the allies loſt the whole.

The troops were ſoon on board. While the embarkation was going on, a conſiderable body of the citizens, attached to the cauſe of the Republic, aſſembled and cried out Vive la Republique, and would have attacked the troops, but Lord Hood had ſome time before diſarmed them, and rendered their intentions abortive! An order was, however, given by the Britiſh to diſperſe the croud; they were accordingly fired on, and conſiderable numbers killed. In this confuſion, and under the moſt dreadful apprehenſions of indiſcriminate ſlaughter from their ſucceſsful countrymen, multitudes flocked down to the place of embarkation, and implored the Allies to receive them. Numbers went in boats with their effects and reached the veſſels; and very great numbers in deſpair threw themſelves into the water, and were drowned! The ſight was ſhocking beyond conception! On the 19th, in the morning, the fleets got under way, the Britiſh proceeded to the iſlands of Hieres, where they remained. The Spaniſh fleet ſailed for Carthagena, and arrived there on the 1ſt of January.

On the evacuation, immediate poſſeſſion was taken by the beſiegers, who ordered the inhabitants to collect in the Great Square—ſeparated the Republicans from thoſe who had traiterouſly ſurrendered the place, and put the whole of the latter to the Sword—The former with all the women were ſpared. After executing vindictive juſtice in this ſummary manner, order was reſtored.

Theſe events, which took place ſubſequent to the departure of the fleets, were related by three Toulonese who eſcaped in a boat.

When the Allies ſailed, they took with them two of the French line of battle ſhips, and 3 frigates, having, it is ſaid, previouſly burnt the remainder.

It is reported that when Lord Hood ſhould receive the expected reinforcement from England, he meant to ſail on an expedition againſt the iſland of Corſica.

PHILADELPHIA,

MARCH 11.

A letter from St. Croix, dated 20th February, 1794, contains the following particulars. That one hundred ſail of American Veſſels have been captured by the Engliſh Cruiſers; who all act under the late inſtructions of the Britiſh Government of the 6th November: that the above veſſels are ſent into St. Kitts, Nevis, Montſerat and Dominico, that there are 40 ſail at the laſt place—that fifteen thouſand troops under the command of Sir C. Jervis, have landed at there different parts of Martinique, on the windward ſide of the Iſland: That General Rochambeau is at Port-Royal, where he is ſtrongly poſted, and determined to defend himſelf to the laſt extremity: That the Engliſh expect to conquer the Iſland, and after that proceed to St. Domingo.

There is a report in circulation, that Gen. Rochambeau has burnt St. Pierre's, Martinique—that the Britiſh have taken poſſeſſion of the port and harbor and all the ſhipping therein, American as well as French.

THEATRE.

OBSERVER No. IX.

Mr. FENNO,

LAST evening, was performed at the New Theatre, the Comic Opera, ROBIN HOOD; Mr. Darley, in the character of Robin Hood, Mrs. Warrell and Miſs Broadhurſt in the characters of Clorinda and Angelina, performed their parts ſo well, that it would be injuſtice not to name them, eſpecially in the Songs.---Mrs. Warrell and Miſs Broadhurſt poſſeſs voices of the firſt impreſſion for excellence; and altho' different in many reſpects, the audience is ſtrongly impelled, to give the preference to each, while ſinging: if either of them had a decided preference laſt evening, it was Mrs. Warrell in the air to "*the trump of fame, &c,*" in the words "*To conquer with my oh, ho, ho!*" She diſcovers ſurprizing powers in an accurate diviſion and tranſition of voice and ſound. The bounds the Obſerver has ſet to theſe occaſional ſketches, would be exceeded, if he indulged his feelings, in a detail of the beauties of this performance: The two leading motives to attend the Theatre, are, *to hear* and *ſee*, the firſt was gratified by a play, and muſic, both vocal and inſtrumental, of the firſt rate; the laſt was more emphatically gratified laſt evening, than uſual, by *Scenery* and dreſſes, both ſuperb and elegant.---The Obſerver ſolicits a repetition of this play, eſpecially as Mrs. Marſhall's indiſpoſition during the performance, rendered it a little incomplete; and altho' fully ſenſible that the managers are the beſt judges, yet he thinks a repetition will excuſe the more active duties of the prompter.

The ſongs which fell to Mr. Marſhall's part, are of the elegant and refined, and were by him exhibited, in that ſtile; but, (Mr. Marſhall will pardon a hint from the Obſerver,) he ſpoke too faſt, and did not emphaſize ſufficiently in two or three ſcenes, it will be eaſy for him to mend in this particular, as in the ſcene of diſcovery between him and Angelina, he uſed emphaſis with much propriety.

The performers are not aware, how much they injure their own pretenſions to applauſe, by ſpeaking too quick; it is true, a meaſured, monotonous manner, is bad; but ſlow enough to be diſtinctly heard at a diſtance, with proper emphaſis and cadence, is abſolutely required by an audience, who attend the Theatre to be pleaſed, and not always with proper allowance for venial faults----A hint to the managers, is it not among poſſibles to keep better order in your gallery? The ſtone thrown laſt night from the gallery, is leſs than you may hereafter calculate, unleſs you take ſpirited meaſures.

The Obſerver has hinted to you before, it is of importance that you act upon this occaſion, without fear; you will be ſupported. One word to the players; commit your parts to memory, and have them perfectly at command, and you can act well; ſpeak well, geſticulate well, in ſhort, you cannot act at all without; this the Obſerver mentions not as a new idea:—but as ſuch an important one; that you will at leaſt *commit it perfectly to memory.*

A motion was this day made in the Houſe of Repreſentatives to take up Mr. Madiſon's reſolutions—but on its being obſerved that the bill for placing the ports and harbors in a defenſive ſtate was of more immediate importance, the motion was withdrawn.

The above bill was accordingly taken into conſideration by the committee of the whole—amended—and finally paſſed to be engroſſed for a third reading.

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

IT is aſſerted in the General Advertiſer of yeſterday morning, that at a meeting of Merchants and Traders on Saturday laſt, the memorial of their committee was negatived by a conſiderable majority.

Being preſent at the meeting, I feel myſelf hurt at a miſrepreſentation, which I believe, has originated with a view to create miſchief and diſorder in the community—The truth is, no queſtion was taken on the Report.

The queſtion would probably have been put if the room had not been over crouded with perſons who were unknown, either as Merchants or Traders; the clapping and hiſſing from perſons, who appeared to be collected for the purpoſe of confuting the buſineſs, rendered the uſual mode improper, in the general opinion; and in conſequence, that of a general ſignature was adopted to prevent a poſſibility of miſtake.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, March 10.

Extract from the Madrid Gazette, of January 7.

A letter from his Excellency Don John de Langara, Commandant General of the Spaniſh King's Squadron in the Mediterranean, to his Excellency Bayllio Don Antonia de Baldes, on the ſubject of burning the Arſenal and the ſhips at Toulon.

"I am anxious to give your Excellency notice of the ſetting on fire of the arſenal and the French ſhips of Toulon, on the 18th of the preſent month (December) 1793, according to the account given by the Lieutenant of the ſhip Don Pedro Cotiella and Don Francisco Riquelme, whom I have commiſſioned for this object.

"At 9 o'clock in the morning, Capt. Sydney Smith, of an Engliſh ſhip, informed me, that Admiral Hood had commiſſioned him for the ſetting on fire the arſenal and the French ſhips, and that he came to join the officers whom I ſhould elect on my part, to proceed, without delay, to this operation, and that he had two boats, with guns, to place in the entry of the arſenal, and ours were deſtined to fire at Malboſquet. I diſpoſed, that the Adjutant Don Francis Riquelme, ſhould carry thoſe which he ſhould find neceſſary; in the mean time I ſent the Lieutenant Don Cotiella, with Smith and Riquelme, to put tarred ſhirts on board the ſhips of the line; the firſt going to the arſenal, and a little afterwards the ſecond where they thought beſt, to give orders to the commandants of the boats of the Spaniſh forts, that they ſhould put themſelves in ſafety with diligence; they fixed two of the Engliſh and the gun boat commanded by the Lieutenant of a frigate, Don Franciſco Truxillo, in the mouth of the arſenal, to defend the entry from the enemy; then poſted a ſtrong army by the door of the arſenal, reinforced with a violent gun, to prevent the coming of the common people, who were already in inſurrection.

"The object was, to augment the numbers of the tarred ſhirts, and to introduce to the arſenal our fire-ſhip St. Louis Goulaga. To give account of the diſpoſitions which were made, and of the fire of the bombs of the enemy, which incommoded the arſenal, the Adjutant Riquelme returned back again to the ſquadron; and in the mean time Coriella and Smith, his officers, and Truxillo, extended barrels of pitch and tar thro' the ſtores of the arſenal and the Pillau—ſetting two Engliſh boats to defend the galleys, ſhould they be attacked.

"At half paſt ſeven in the evening, Riquelme came back with a great number of combuſtibles, entered the arſenal with a fire ſhip of the Engliſh, paſſing before many ſhips which he boarded, and put 10 ſhirts in each, ſetting them all on fire.

"At half paſt nine, the whole arſenal was in flames."

Account of the French men of war and other veſſels which were burnt in the port of Toulon, the 18th December, 1793.

Ships—The Royal Dolphin of 118 guns; Tonante, 80; Crown, 80; Languedoc, 80; Triumphant, 74; Hero, 74; Fortunate, 74; Deſtin, 74; Sufficient, 74; Commerce of Bourdeaux, 74; Three Colors, 74; Centaur, 74; Generaux, 74; Dengaitrois, 74; Themiſtocles, 74; Dictator, 74; Cenſor, 74; Warrior, 74; Sovereign, 74; Mercury, 74; Conqueror, 74; and one ready to launch, 74.

Frigate—Arethuſa, 40 18 pounders, —, 34 12 pounders; Iris, ditto; Ipheginia ditto; Serta, ditto; Alceſtis, ditto; Sultan, ditto; and the Montreal, ditto.

Sloop of war—Sardine.

Armed Tranſports—Caroline, Auguſt, Sincere, Rain, Lampry, Moſel, Forward.

Brigantines—Preparer, Little Sans Culottes, Little Boſton; Society of Ayeau, Vigilance, and the Liberty.

Several ſmall veſſels, John Var, ——, and ſeveral boats in the harbor.

Ships,	22
Frigates,	8
Sloops of war,	1
Armed Tranſports,	3
Brigantines,	7
Latine veſſels,	2
Boats,	7
Total	50

Don Raphael Valdes, commandant general of the Spaniſh troops, with his adjutant, and the major of the fleet Don Ignacio Oliva, protected the troops on their embarking. The Spaniards covered the advance ground, and avoided, by this means all confuſion this night, being aſſured of the promptitude of ſuccour from the Spaniſh and Engliſh navy, which in effect, was ſo prompt that it was obtained without thoſe embarraſſments which might have taken place. The greateſt evil which was experienced, was, that they had no anchorage nor other conveniences for the ſhallops; but the ſerenity of the Commandant and Major General facilitated the embarkation, in a very ſhort time, of 10000 troops, 200 ſick, and a great number of Royaliſts, all in ſight of the enemy, who were not leſs than 45000 ſtrong, and according to the declarations of the deſerters, ſo mounted 62000. the place being now in their poſſeſſion; for the French who had remained in Toulon declared themſelves patriots, which effect the orders of General Valdes to embark, had introduced, and which was expected by his vigorous obſervation, and the courage with which it was executed.

[Here follows a General Order and ſome remarks, which it was not poſſible for us to get tranſlated in ſeaſon. By theſe we find, that Toulon was entirely deſtroyed.]

Extract of a letter from Montſerrat, dated Jan. 6, to a gentleman in Boſton.

"A Daniſh ſloop, belonging to Meſſrs. Miller and Murphey, of St. Thomas, laden with ſugar at Guadaloupe, and bound to St. Thomas, has been taken by a privateer, and ſent in here—and the ſloop & cargo are condemned."

SHIP NEWS.

Boſton, March 3.

A letter from Captain Blunt, dated Charleſton, (S. C.) Jan. 26, 1794, has the following paragraph:

"I ſhall ſail for London (with a freight of rice) in a few days, and ſhall make £1400 Sterling, freight."

The veſſel Capt. Blunt commands, is about 250 tons burthen.

The following is a liſt of veſſels which ſailed from Charleſton, (S. C.) on the 10th inſt. under convoy of the Britiſh Huſſar, of 28 guns, Captain George, bound for Europe, viz.

Ships—Harmony, Crumby; Pacific, Kennedy; Minerva, Payne; Federaliſt, Pratt; Henericus 4th, Eſkell; Narciſſus, Seaman; Hero, Blunt. Barque Hope, Banbridge. Brigs—Romulus, Wallace; Mary, Kerr; Tortola, Shroudy; Minerva, Randall; Mary, Molton.

NEW THEATRE.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 12,
Will be performed,
A TRAGEDY,
CALLED
DOUGLAS.

Lord Randolph,	Mr. Green,
Glenalvon,	Mr. Fennell,
Old Norval,	Mr. Whitlock.
Young Norval, (*firſt time*)	Mr. Moreton.
Lady Randolph,	Mrs. Whitlock.
Anna,	Mrs. Cleveland.

To which will be added,
A COMIC OPERA, (by the Author of the Poor Soldier) in two acts, called
The Farmer.

Colonel Dormant,	Mr. Green.
Valentine,	Mr. Marſhall.
Fairly,	Mrs. Warrell.
Counſ. Flummery,	Mr. Eliſſett.
Farmer Blackberry,	Mr. Darley.
Jemmy Jumps,	Mr. Bates.
Rundy,	Mrs. Francis.
Farmer Stubble,	Mr. Morris.
Loniſa,	Mrs. Warrell.
Betty Blackberry,	Mrs. Rowſon.
Molly May-buſh,	Miſs. Broadhurſt.
Landlady,	Mrs. Bates.

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WANTED,
Who can be recommended for his induſtry and ſobriety—He may hear of employ by applying to Mr. HENRY KAMMERER, No. 24, North Third-ſtreet.
March 8. 3ſt

Philadelphia, March 1, 1794.

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9. The genius, manners, cuſtoms, and habits of the people.
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By WILLIAM GUTHRIE, Eſq.

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6. Hindoſtan.
7. United States.
8. Britiſh America.
9. State of New-Hampſhire.
10. State of Maſſachuſetts.
11. State of Connecticut.
12. State of Rhode Iſland.
13. State of New-York.
14. State of New-Jerſey.
15. State of Pennſylvania.
16. State of Delaware.
17. State of Maryland.
18. State of Virginia.
19. State of Kentucky.
20. State of North-Carolina.
21. Tenneſſee Government.
22. State of South-Carolina.
23. State of Georgia.

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5. Should any copies remain for ſale after the completion of the work, they will be ſold at ſixteen dollars, and the price of binding.
6. The names of the ſubſcribers will be publiſhed as patrons of American literature, arts, and ſciences.

It is wholly unneceſſary to expatiate on the advantage, to American readers, that this edition poſſeſſes, over every imported edition of any ſyſtem of Geography extant. The addition of maps of the ſeveral ſtates, procured at a very great expenſe, and from the beſt materials that are attainable, ſpeaks ſuch full conviction on this ſubject, that it would be diſreſpect to the reader's underſtanding to ſuppoſe it requiſite to enter into a detail of arguments to prove its ſuperiority. In no ſimilar work have ſuch maps been ever introduced.

The emendations and additions which are made in this work, are innumerable, and occur in every page. The public are referred to the preface for a ſlight ſketch of a few of them.

The publiſher takes the preſent opportunity of returning his moſt ſincere thanks to thoſe reſpectable characters who have favored him with documents for improving the maps of ſeveral of the ſtates. He requeſts a continuance of their kindneſs; and hopes that ſuch public ſpirited citizens, as are poſſeſſed of ſimilar documents, will favor him with their aſſiſtance in perfecting his undertaking.

The extraordinary encouragement with which he has been favored, has excited in his breaſt the warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude—ſentiments which time will not efface. He pledges himſelf to the citizens of the United States, to ſpare neither pains nor expenſe to render the preſent edition of Guthrie's Geography improved, deſerving of their patronage. waf-f

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NORRIS-COURT,
Back of the New Library, between Cheſnut and Walnut-Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the buſineſs of

Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,

& Likewiſe, JAPANNED PLATES, for doors or window-ſhutters, done in the moſt elegant manner, and with diſpatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30. dtf

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE BY
M. Carey, No. 118, *High-ſtreet,*

The PROMPTER;

COMMENTARY on COMMON SAYINGS and SUBJECTS, which are full of COMMON SENSE, the beſt ſenſe in the world.

THIS little book is written in a ſtile altogether novel, and is adapted to all capacities, as well as to all claſſes of people, merchants, mechanics and farmers. Such a reputation has this work acquired, that it has paſſed thro three impreſſions in the eaſtern ſtates, and many houſeholders deem it ſo uſeful as to purchaſe a copy for every adult in their families.——PRICE 2s.

February 4. dtf

War Department.

January 30th 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the fourth day of September 1793, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the ſtates reſpectively, under the uſual regulations.

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the Preſident of the United States,

H. KNOX,
Secretary of War.

☞ The printers in the reſpective ſtates are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers for the ſpace of two months.

January 30. d2m

Parry and Muſgrave,

Goldſmiths & Jewellers,
No. 42,
SOUTH SECOND-STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,
An elegant Aſſortment of
SILVER & PLATED WARE,
JEWELLERY & *fine* CUTLERY,

Which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures ſett, and every thing in the gold and ſilver way, done as uſual.

December 24. mw&ſtf

A V I S.

LE habitans infortunés de la Colonie Françaiſe de St. Domingue qui dans l'incendie du Cap ſont venus chercher un aſile dans les Etats Unis ſont informés que la République leur accorde un paſſage pour France. Ils ſont invités en conſéquence a ſe préſenter a cet effet d'ici a huit jours chez les Conſuls & agens de la République dans les différents Ports des Etats Unis.

A PHILADELPHIE, le 10 Ventos—l'an 2d de la République Françaiſe une & indiviſible.

(28 Fevrier, 1794. *vieux ſtile*)

Le Miniſtre Plénipotentiare de la République Françaiſe.

JH. FAUCHET.

The editors of newſpapers in the United States are requeſted to inſert the above notice in their paper. 8

In the Name of the French Republic.

EVERY Frenchman is forbid to violate the Neutrality of the United States. All commiſſions or authorizations tending to infringe that neutrality, are revoked, and are to be returned to the Agents of the French Republic.

Philadelphia, Ventoſe 16th, ſecond year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible (March 6th, 1794, o. s.)

The Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic. JH. FAUCHET.

The Editors of newſpapers within the United States, are requeſted to republiſh the foregoing notice. d

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Juſt Imported,
From London, Dublin, and Glaſgow,
And now opening for ſale,
By MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, *Market-ſtreet,*
A Large and Valuable

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Among which are the following:

NEW Annual Regiſter for 1792
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on chriſtianity
Diſney's life of Dr. Jortin
Kingville's ancient geography
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Memty, a collection of eſſays
Varieof Pruſſia's works
Calm obſerver—by Mackintoſh
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Saugnier and Briſſon's voyage
Rochon's voyage to Madagaſcar
Townſend's travels in Spain
Taſſo's Jeruſalem delivered
Smellie's tranſlation of Buffon
Berwick's hiſtory of quadrupeds
Buffon abridged
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Imlay's deſcription of Kentucky
Preſent ſtate of Nova-Scotia
Preſent ſtate of Hudſon's Bay
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Kiſſes of Secundus
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Volney's ruins of empires
—— Travels
Vaillaint's travels, with ſuperb engravings
Downman's infancy
Adair's hiſtory of American Indians
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Complete farmer
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Cleghorn's diſeaſes of Minorca
Innes on the muſcles
Pott's works
Foureroy's chemiſtry
Armſtrong on diſeaſes of children
Quincy's diſpenſatory
Edinburgh diſpenſatory
Lewis's diſpenſatory
Ryan on the aſthma
Robertſon's treatiſe on fevers
Lee's botany,
Leake on the viſcera
Leake on diſeaſes of women
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Monro on diſeaſes of armies
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Spalanzane's diſſertations
London practice of phyſic
Bell's ſurgery
Chaptal's chemiſtry. d

FOR SALE,
By MATHFW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,

An Eſſay on Slavery:

Deſigned to exhibit in a new point of view, its effects on *morals*, *induſtry*, and the *peace of ociety*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *ſlaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the neceſſary concluſion, that ſlavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjuſt*.

PRICE 25 Cents.

February 15. dtf

Dally's Hotel.

GIFFORD DALLY,

Formerly Keeper of the City Tavern, and of the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe of this City:—

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has THIS DAY opened a *HOTEL* in *Shippen-Street*, between Third and Fourth-Streets, at the Houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Timmons, which has lately been greatly improved, and is now very commodious; where he has furniſhed himſelf with the beſt of LIQUORS, and will furniſh a TABLE for Parties, with the beſt proviſions the Markets afford, at any hour, on the ſhorteſt notice. From his long experience in this line of buſineſs, he flatters himſelf he ſhall be able to give ſatisfaction to all who may pleaſe to favor him with their company.

Philadelphia, January 29, 1794.

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raiſe 39,900 *Dollars, on* 266,000 *Dollars, deducting* 15 *per Cent. from the Prizes—this Lottery conſiſts of* 38,000 *Tickets, in which there are* 14,539 *Prizes and* 23,461 *Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.*

THE Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures, having reſolved to erect LOTTERIES for raiſing ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, have appointed the following perſons to ſuperintend and direct the drawing of the ſame, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watſon, Richard Harriſon, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joſeph Ball, Matthew M'Conel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Eſq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Dunham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joſhua M. Wallace, Joſeph Bloomfield, and Eliſha Boudinot, of New-Jerſey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themſelves to the public, that they will take every aſſurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpoſe of paying Prizes, which ſhall be immediately diſcharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	20,000 Dollars is	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
5		2,000	10,000
10		1,000	10,000
20		500	10,000
100		100	10,000
300		50	15,000
1000		20	20,000
2000		15	30,000
3000		12	36,000
8100		10	81,000
14,539	Prizes.		262,000
23,461	Blanks.	First drawn number,	2,000
		Laſt drawn number,	2,000
38,000	Tickets at 7 Dollars each is		266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inſpection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberg, of New-Brunſwick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample ſecurity for diſcharging the truſt repoſed in them.

☞ In order to ſecure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers ſhall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four ſufficient ſecurities, to perform their inſtructions, the ſubſtance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers ſhall receive the ſum of Three Hundred Dollars, he ſhall immidiately place the ſame in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and ſuch of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the payment of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take ſufficient ſecurity for any Tickets they may truſt, otherwiſe to be reſponſible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets ſold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abſtracts of which ſhall be ſent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Paterſon, January 1, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24. tawtf.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK.

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE OF STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

PHILADELPHIA:
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